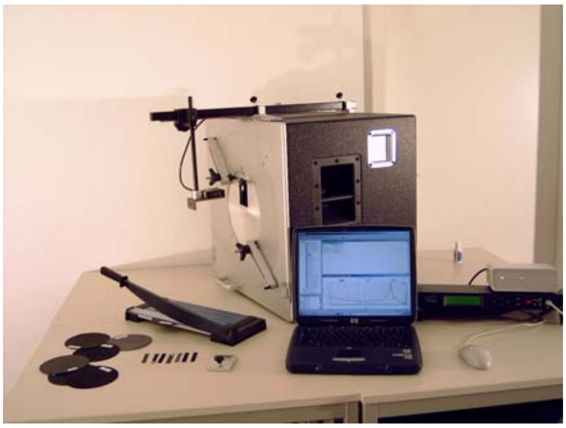
Material Parameter Measurement (MPM) **C4**

Software Module and Accessory of the KLIPPEL R&D SYSTEM

FEATURES

- Measure E modulus and damping
- Evaluate raw materials
- Specify loudspeaker parts more precisely
- Provide input data for FEA
- Find optimal materials
- Maintain consistent products



The material parameter measurement module (MPM) measures the Young's E modulus and the loss factor η of the raw material used for loudspeaker design. The vibration beam technique (ASTM E 756-93) is modified to be capable for measuring also soft materials such as thin foils of plastic, rubber and any kind of paper and impregnated fabric. After cutting 1cm strips the probes are clamped on one side and excited pneumatically by using the suspension part measurement bench.

Article Number: 2500-200, 2500-210

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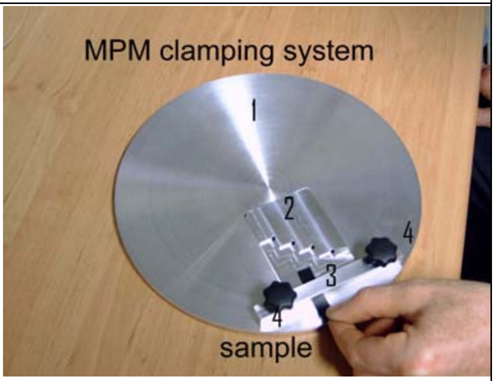
Components of MPM Set

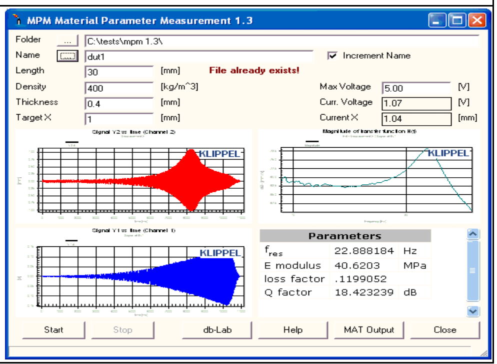
MPM Clamping set

A special clamping set is provided to clamp the samples with a defined beam length. The Clamping Set comprises a round platform (1) with a rectangular opening, an upper clamping beam (3) fastened by two screws (4) at the platform and an adjustment tool (2). The adjustment tool (2) has got 5 slots of different length. After inserting the adjustment tool into the platform (see right picture) the sample will be inserted into the slot and clamped by fastening the two screws. After removing the adjustment tool and placing the platform in the SPM measurement box the sample is excited pneumatically to the first bending mode.



Material Parameter Software (MPM automation)

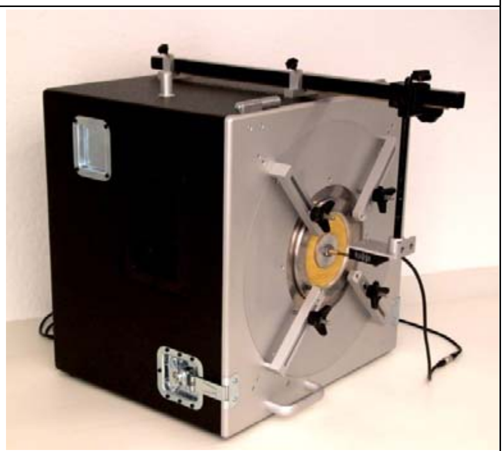
A visual basic application is provided which allows to perform the measurements with a minimum user interface dedicated to this special measurement. The user provides the input parameter (length, density, thickness) and determines where the measurement results should be saved



additional Components required

SPM Measurement Box

The MPM measurement can cost effectively be realized as an add-on of the suspension part measurement. SPM. After removing the clamping part used for spiders and surrounds the remaining measurement box holds the MPM clamping platform. An adjustable laser guide holds the displacement laser sensor and a hole in the box is provided to measure the sound pressure inside the box. The clamping platform can easily put up in a horizontal position for charging but is used in a vertical position during measurement. The set consists the cable for connecting the measurement bench to Klippel Distortion Analyzer.



Measurement Platform

The Distortion Analyzer 1 or 2 is used as the hardware to control the laser head and to perform the measurement.

Sensor

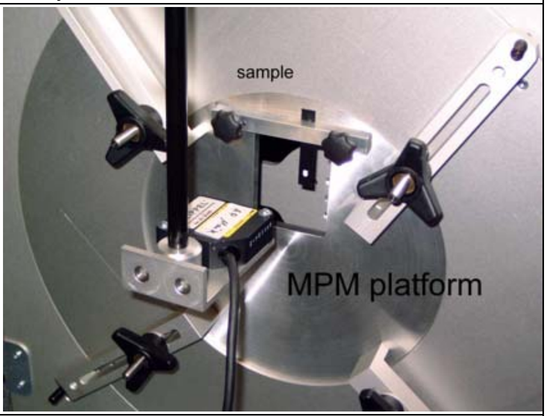
An displacement laser (e.g. Laser G32 with controller is recommended) which is usually available as standard equipment of the KLIPPEL R&D System measures the displacement of suspension at the required precision.

additional Software	The MPM uses the following software modules of the KLIPPEL R&D System • Transfer Function Module (TRF) • dB-Lab
Amplifier	A power amplifier is required for performing the measurement. The amplifier should provide more than 50 W output power on 4 Ohm.
Computer	A personal computer (not available at KLIPPEL) is required for performing the measurement.

Objects of the Measurement

Material	This measurement technique may be applied to almost any material used in loudspeakers such as paper, rubber, plastic, fabric, metals and any compound materials. It is recommended to use samples cut from a plain sheet, plate or foil. Samples taken from spherical cones or surround roles are problematic because the curvature in the beam makes the beam stiffer causing higher values of the measured E modulus. Paper, plastics, metals or impregnated fabric which has been bended before should not be used at all. Many materials such as fabric are not isotropic that means the measured material properties depend on the direction of the cut. To verify the measured parameter values it is recommended to repeat the measurement with a different batch of the material, cut the samples in different direction and clamp the sample at a different beam length.

Measurement Procedure

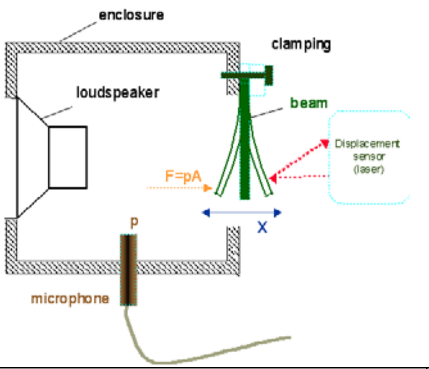
Cutting the samples	The samples should be cut in small stripes 1 cm wide and 8 cm long by using a knife or a pair of scissors. It is important to have a constant width along the beam which can be ensured by using a plate shear.	
Measuring Density and thickness	Measure with a high-precision scale the weight of the sample and determine the thickness of the sample. Calculate the density.	
Clamping	1. Insert the adjustment tool 2. Insert the sample into the slot giving the desired length of the beam 3. Fix the upper clamping beam 4. Remove the adjustment tool 5. Adjust the laser displacement sensor to the free end of the beam	

Start the Measurement	1. Start the visual basic application MPM Start.exe 2. Enter the geometrical data, density and the name of the sample 3. Press the start button

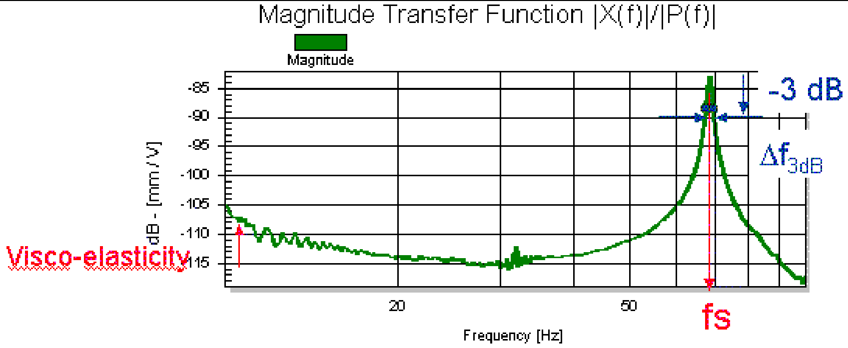
Measurement Principle

Physics

The beam is excited pneumatically by a sine sweep generated by the TRF module. During the sweep the sound pressure P(f) and excursion X(f) are measured simultanously. X(f) is achieved from a displacement sensor (laser), which is directly mounted on the test box to minimize vibration, offset and other errors. The sound pressure is measured with a microphone which is mounted in the measurement bench. Both sensors are powered by the Distortion Analyzer hardware (DA 2).



Material Parameters

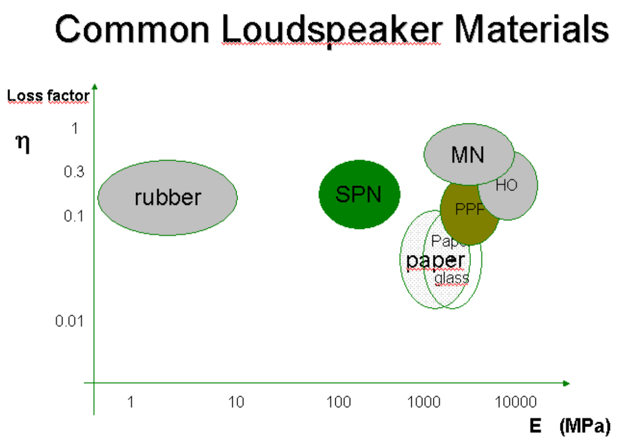


The TRF module calculates the transfer function H(f) = X(f)/P(f) which is used to determine the modal resonance frequency f_s and 3dB bandwidth Δf_{3dB}. From these values, the geometrical parameters of the beam and its mass the modal E modulus and loss factor η are calculated. The calculation is done by using the CAL-module.

Results

E Modulus loss factor

This measurement provides the E modulus and the loss factor dynamically measured. It is recommended to present those measurement data together with the excitation frequency (identical with the resonance frequency of the first bending mode) and information about the ambient temperature and humidity.



Summary of measurement data	(spreadsheet "summary total.txt" below) The most important results are usually stored in a txt file called summary.txt located in the folder where all the results of one measurement series are collected. This file can be viewed by a simple txt editor or exported to any table oriented post processing software (e.g. EXCEL®).
Data base	All of the primarily data (sound pressure, displacement) and the calculated transfer response are stored in a database which can be viewed by dB-Lab. A detailed analysis may be useful to setup the system, check the SNR of the signals and to cope with a malfunction of the system.

summary total.txt

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1									
2	DUT	rho	d	l	E	n	Q	fs	xpeak
3		kg/m^3	mm	mm	MPa		dB	Hz	mm
4	38#B sample	611	50	0.5	3409.97665	0.035128	29.086914	76.35498	0.229049
5	38#B sample	568	50	0.5	2737.34687	0.036335	28.793513	70.953369	0.203297
6	026# sample	591	50	0.5	2789.69229	0.032399	29.789446	70.220947	0.222055
7	026# sample	595	50	0.5	2593.16431	0.031502	30.033329	67.474365	0.218153
8	007# sample	623	50	0.5	2948.41478	0.032337	29.805969	70.3125	0.225167
9	007# sample	624	50	0.5	3140.60304	0.035298	29.044985	72.509766	0.230506
10	007#a sample	577	50	0.5	2542.08649	0.027661	31.16251	67.840576	0.236282
11	007#a sample	561	50	0.5	2130.67805	0.031422	30.055455	62.988281	0.223894
12	007#b sample	584	50	0.5	3235.88432	0.031789	29.954459	76.080322	0.22671
13	007#b sample	589	50	0.5	3390.47237	0.039875	27.98604	77.545166	0.215726
14									

Limits

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Young's E modulus	f_s	0			MPa
Loss factor	η	0.0001	0.1	1	
Q factor (related to Loss factor)	Q	80	20	0	dB
Resonance frequency	f	20		100	Hz
Density	ρ	0	100		kg/m^3
Thickness	D	0	0.5		mm
Minimal Voltage of the stimulus	U_{min}	0.0001	0.01		V
Maximal Voltage of the stimulus	U_{min}	0.0001	2	50	V
Target Displacement	X_{target}	0.01	0.2	2	mm
Length of the beam	L	15		50	mm

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